## NEW YÖRK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

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THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy, 57 per sensues. JOS PRINTING assented with mentions, cheapness and det ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day. 

AMDSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING.

REGAD WAY THEATRE, Broadway-WRECKER'S DAUGH-TEE-LEND ME FIVE SHUALKON

WIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-ROBERT AND BERTRAND-DOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-SIXTEEN STRING JACK-

SURTON'S THEATRE. Chambers street-The LITTLE TRESURE-TO PAHENTS AND GUARDIANS-TURNING THE TA-WALLAUR'S THEATRE, Broadway -- PULE A WIPE AND

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway-Ermorian Pre-BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 639 Br

New York, Monday, November 26, 1855.

The steamship Ocean Bird arrived yesterday with Havana dates to the 20th inst., and later news from Nicaragua. A report was current in Havana that General Concha had been recalled, and that General Zarzila was to be his successor. The downger Countess Reunion died on the 18th, and was buried the following day, with great pomp. Don Nicolas Vinet had been summoned to answer for the homi-cide of Castenada, the betrayer of General Lopez The cholera raged with alarming virulence among the negroes on the estates in the neighborhood of Cienfuegos. The news from Nicaragua is very in-teresting. General Corral had carried out the terms of the treaty, and surrendered his force to General Walker. Don Rivas was duly inaugurated, on the 30th ult., as President. It was understood that Parker H. French would be Minister of Finance. General Walker was appointed Commander-in-Chie of the army. Affairs were progressing favorably with Colonel Kinney. His party was rapidly increasing in number. So far from there being any rivalry between Kinney and Walker, it is asserted that a cordial understanding exists, and that they will act together in future in advancing the cause in

which they are engaged.

The Washington Union, by authority of the State department, says that Mr. Buchanan had conferred with Lord Clarendon with regard to the augmentation of the British West India squadron. Lord Cla rendon stated that the squadron originated in no act unfriendly to the United States. Its object was to protect British commerce against Russian privateers said to be fitting out at our ports. The case of the Maury, as represented by Mr. Barclay and Mr. Crampton, was cited in justification. As our readers are aware, this humbug exploded long since.

One of our Paris correspondents sketches out a remarkable picture of the coming time when Germany is to be denationalized, and the empire of Charlemagne re-established. He shows the popularity of Louis Napoleon in the Catholic countries of Europe, and tells of the existence of a powerful French party in Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Switzerland and Germany. His ideas as to the probability of a political union between France and Germany, with Louis Napoleon as Emperor-King, are formulated with so much clearness and precision that it is evident such a union is contemplated as one of the contingencies that may result from the pre sent state of affairs.

Another of our correspondents from the same capital—apropos of Canrobert's mission to Sweden
—gives a curious and interesting history of the Bo. naparte and Bernadotte families, and of the mutual luence which they have exercised on each other from the day when the petit coporat proposed to the lady who subsequently became Madame Bernadotte and Queen of Sweden, and was refused, to the present moment when King Oscar, the son of Berna dotte, holds in his hands the balance of power be tween Russia and her enemies.

Another communication from the same pen graphically describes the closing scenes of the Paris Exhibition, and gives an idea of the sentiments which will pervade Louis Napoleou's great speech in distributing the prizes; and still another reports a remark uttered by the Emperor at a private soirce on the subject of the dispute between England and the United States, to the effect that a war between these two countries was a thing not to be dreamed of. Our correspondence contains much that is very

interesting.
One of our Vieuna correspondents discusses the commercial and other relations which ought to bind more closely the connexion between the United States and Austria; and gives the reasons why it is the interest of both countries to cultivate these relations. Another correspondent from the same capital gives us an epitome of the latest war, political, personal and other news of interest.

Among the letters of our correspondents to-day will be found one from Matamoros giving an ac count of the condition of things in that part of Mexico. It appears that custom houses have been established at Reynosa, Camargo and Mier, and that the movement has been so unfavorably received by the people that they refused to allow the new Collector charge of his office. There was great rejoicing in Matamoros for the election of Alvarez. But, perhans, the most important feature of the news is the rumored invasion of the country by twelve or fifteen hundred Texans-a report which has created, as may be supposed, a great excitement. Preparations were making to give them a warm reception, and it is said that the country will rise to a man against them

The trial of Louis Baker, indicted with several others for the homiside of Bill Poole, will be called on to-day in the Court of Oyer and Terminer; but from the numerous causes of challenge which exist under the present law, it is thought there will be great difficulty in finding twelve jurors who have not read the transaction, and formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt of the accused, or the justification of the assault which terminated in the death of one of the desperate characters engaged

in the affray.

The value of foreign goods imported into the port of Boston during the week ending 24th inst., Mounted to 8934.854.

A desperate fight occurred on Saturday night in New Haven between a party of Irishmen and a couple of policemen. One of the policemen, named Cummings, was so savagely beaten that he died in a few hours after the battle, and his companion was vesterday at the point of death.

Dr. F. S. Zemp, of Camden, S. C., has received a verdict for the sum of ten thousand dollars damages for injuries sustained on the Wilmington and Man chester Railroad about two years ago. Such ver dicts will do more towards the prevention of railroad accidents than all the laws in existence.

The sales of cotton on Saturday were limited to 500 a 600 bales, at about 9[c. for middling Uplands. dealers preferring to await the receipt of private adthe Canada before doing much. Flour was less active, and common State brands were slightly easier. Wheat continued firm, with moderat transactions. Indian corn was again firmer, and sples were made of fair to prime Western mixed at prices ranging from \$1 05 a \$1 08. Rye sold at \$1 28 to \$1 27. Pork and beef continued heavy. There was an increased activity in coffee, owing to the favorable reports from Europe by the Canada, at Boston, and sales of Rio were freely made at about je, advance. Sugars were firm, but quiet. Freights were steady but engagements were light. The clipper ship Flying Scud was chartered for Marseiller to load with grain at 35c.

Exitish Designs on China-Prospect of a New

We commend to the attentive perusal of the public a letter from Paris which we publish in another column. The source from which it comes entitles it to consideration; and the views it puts forward are equally new and striking. It has long been known that Great Britain-or rather its agent, the East India Company-was pushing its triumphant arms up the valley of the Irwaddy, and reducing the kingdom of Birmah to the condition of the Rajabships and principalities of Hindostan. The fact has been noticed over and over again in American journals as conclusive evidence that the remonstrances of the British journals with this country in relation to the acquisition of foreign territory were hypocritical and insincere. But it has never been stated to our knowledge that the chiefs of the British Indian empire only looked to Birmah as a means or a road, and that their real aim was the Southwestern provinces of China. This hypothesis is thrown out in the letter of our correspondent : and conjectural as it is, and must be for the present, it appears so plausible that it may well engage discussion.

The Chinese empire, as is well known to those who have paid any attention to the books of travellers to China, is in the last stage of decay. Everything Chinese is corrupt-the government, the magistracy, the army, the judiciary, the clergy, and society at large. The Imperial government is far too weak to assert control over any distant portion of the empire: and the consequence has been that a band of robbers, organized for purposes of wholesale plunder, have been enabled to overrun the country from south to north, meeting with very little resistance from any constituted authorities, and actually leading foreigners so far to misapprehend their purpose as to call their foray a native revolution. The Chinese army is the purest farce: numbering several millions of men, it is wholly incapable of making any head against the smallest disciplined European force, and would no more resist the East India Company's army than the Creeks would withstand United States troops. Up to our latest accounts the feeble central authority had not been positively thrown off by any of the Provinces, save the strip of sea coast which the rebel Taeping Wang had subjugated. But the bond was so weak, and the affinity between the northern and southern provinces so slender, that several travellers have been struck with astonishment at the duration of the empire, and have predicted that the moment European energy and restlessness penetrated the interior, disunion would follow, and the four hundred millions of Chinese would be split up into half a dozen nations, warring against each other, and ready to fall an easy prey to any active and unseru-

pulous invader. Such is the country on which the insatiable statesmen of Great Britain have set their eye. If they had followed the policy pursued in 1846, and picked a quarrel with the Chinese at one of the five ports, and waged it by sea, it would have been impossible to hinder the United States and France from sharing in the spoils. At most, England could only have hoped to obtain one third of the rich booty. Whereas, by pushing her arms gradually north west and westward through Birmah, the object of the government is attained as speedily and without attracting any attention. The British soldiers may penetrate to the heart of China by the southwest flank-may espouse the quarrel of this party against that party and secure the victory to whichever they please on condition of subserviency to British interests-may, in short, reduce half of the Empire to the condition of a British protecto rate, before the world is half aware of their designs.

Whether the Emperor of the French is wholly ignorant of this scheme, or whether he is willing to shut his eyes to British aggrandisement in the East, in return for a like complacency on the part of England when he proceeds to extend the frontiers of France in Europe, and the area of her colonies in Africa-cannot be stated with anything likcertainty. The schemes which are on foot apparently for the spread of intelligence and thought, but in reality for the diffusion of British and French influence, are absolutely stupendous. Only to mention one of themtelegraph line is in process of construction that will stretch from London to Canton and Mol. bourne, Australia, passing through France to Corsica and Sardinia, from Sardinia to Algiers, from Algiers along the north shore of Africa to Cairo and Suez, from thence along the shore of Asia to Hindostan, which it will cross; from Calcutta through Birmah, on the one side to Canton, and on the other along the coast to Polynesia and Australia. What is most wonderful perhaps in this remarkable enterprise is the fact that in the whole line from London to Melbourne, and from London to Canton, there will only be 400 miles of submarine wire in any one place. The canal across the Isthmus of Suez is another enterprise of the same kind and

with the same purpose.

Now, if the United States do not intend to be left far behind in the race for supremacy, these proceedings should not be overlooked. If we do not want to wake up some fine morning and find the whole of Asia British, and the whole of Europe and North Africa French, some notice should be taken of these schemes of annexation and aggrandisement. A commissioner should be sent at once to Birmah, and the British government should be notified that if it adds another province to its already enormous empire in the East, the United States will, for their own protection, take what measures they deem needful for extending their area on this conti nent. To sleep, to be negligent in this age of telegraphs and railroads, is to die.

A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS .- A Mrs. Fonda is making speeches in Illinois against Senator Douglas. What has the Senator done, we should like to know? He has probably been seconding the Virginia demand for the nomination of that terrible slaveholder, Henry A Wise, for the Presidency. Anything to defeat the old fogies.

Does BE GIVE IT Ur .- 1 is said that Mr. Fillnore has made arrangements for spending the winter in Italy. How is this? The Know Nothings will probably meet in national convention in February. Has Mr. Fillmore heard that George Law is ahead in New York, or doe our smiable ex-President give it up?

THE MEXICAN TREATY MONEY .-- Report says that Mr. Cushing is of the opinion, as a lawyer, that the three millions unpaid of the Mexican treaty money should be handed over to Santa Anna's bond holders. Very likely.

The Fate of Mexico at A Cuba-The Great

It is a careless obperver that does not see in he position of the so States matters of peculiar interest to the American people and goverament. In nothing are politicians, of whatever country, more remarkable than for concealing the operation of the laws of population, and misrepresenting the tendency of those laws.

A little more than a year ago and the Turkish Empire, threatened by the colossal power of Russia, excited in the minds of all men the liveliest interest and the deepest solicitude for its safety. Subsequent events have gone far to prove that the Turkish people possess few of the true elements of civilization-that in almost every respect they are inferior to nearly all the nations by which they are surrounded, and that their decline has been fixed by the contact in which they have been brought with their superior neighbors. At this day it must be apparent that the Sultan's government is destined hereafter to be a dependence of some of the great States of Europe, and ultimately his territories partitioned between them. The history of the settlement and subsequent conquest of Texas, the settlement and conquest of California, now constituting two prosperous agricultural and commercial States of the Union, and intimately identified with the general prosperity of the country, bear a striking analogy to the present position and the probable future of the Turkish empire. The differ ence between the two countries, in their popul lations, in their babits of life, their pursuits, and their ability to become great producing communities, arise from the radical difference be tween the American and European mind. It is, however, only one of degrees, the superior acting upon the inferior there, as here. In reference to the absorption of Texas, it will be remembered, a large portion of the people of the United States were utterly opposed to it. Our government again and again avowed its purpose to prevent it. A large majority were hostile to its acquisition.

Meantime it was rapidly settled by our rate -its institutions were formed on the model of our States-its civil polity was essentially American. Its intercourse, its local institutions, its commerce, its general industry, and above all, its thoughts and feelings were American. The laws of population had accomplished all this; they had done more-they had settled the question of its annexation to this country, and sooner or later, with or without war, Texas was destined to come into the federal Union. The dogma of manifest des tiny concealed the immutable law of progress It had decreed what timid statesmen felt must take place, but what they dare not avow.

Though exciting questions of internal dis cord and strife now weigh upon the country, the time is not distant when the fate of both Mexico and Cuba must be settled by the American people. As in the case of Texas, the public mind is straining itself to put them off. Commerce and capital, ever cautious and fearing war, is avowing hostility to any further annexation. They tell the American people that we already have enough, that this government is extended until its parts no longer feel its central authority; until antagonisms are warring upon its harmony, fretting its councils and threatening its stability. Meantime, the answer to all this is apparent; the States added to the Union are firmest in their attachment to the Constitution, and among its most successful in every branch of industry. Population is rapidly advancing its frontier limits, and political power as rapidly transferred from the East to the West. The influence of this transformation upon the general policy of the Union will soon be felt in a bolder and more fearless expression of the purposes of the nation in reference to contiguous states; giving effect to the superior industry and enterprise which has already subjected Louisiana Florida, Texas and California to its dominion, and will in the end absorb both Mexico and

This question, it is evident, has an international bearing as well as a local interest to the American people. It is important to see that Mexico and Spain are in a rapid and cer tain decline; that all the conservatisms in the world of the balance of power and the status no cannot save them. - They are, like Turkey, falling piece by piece into the hands of poli tical administrators. Vitality in their sys tems is no longer visible; their extremities are paralyzed. They can interpose no resistance of themselves to whatever may be re quired by their neighbors. While this is undeniably so, it is not strange that their heirs, or these that claim the inheritance of their estates, are particularly active in looking after

their concerns. The governments of Europe, perhaps with no view of securing benefits to themselves and with the sole purpose of crippling the power or preventing the extension of the United States, have determined that Cuba and Mexico shall not be absorbed by the American Union. They have undertaken, in the language of Lord Clarendon, to regulate affairs on this continent : which means that they have combined to prevent the further progress of the free institutions of our system over any more territory. This is the question. It is a question which must be decided in the United States for we have the right and the undoubted abi lity to determine what course we will pursue and whether we will or will not acquire both Mexico and Cuba. This is a problem rising above all filibustering expeditions and project a great national interest, to be settled by enlarged and comprehensive views, not of the present alone, but of the future.

As a practical question of the day, one in volving in fact the ways and means of accom plishing our object in the end, but at the same time wisely considerate of the course that should be pursued by our government, it may be proper to withhold from the European Ca binets an expression of our views on the imme clate subject of nexation. But when those Cabinets shall arow a purpose to force a protectorate over either Cuba or Mexico, or in any manner to attempt to exercise control and supervision over American affairs, we hold it to be the duty of our government to meet them by a prompt declaration that we will not submit to it. We would go farther ; and when our transatlantic opponents come on this side of the water to attend to the affairs of either Spain or Mexico, we would promptly avow to them that no exertion of our power shall be wanting to transfer to ourselves all such territories as may be thus brought into dispute, and relieve them at once of the necessity of intervention. We must come to this. It is all before us. It will be forced upon

us even in self-defence. The attitude of Europe

is unmistakeable. Her governments will undertake to decide how far we shall go; they will declare a purpose to set limits to our industry and to our enterprise, to fence in our frontiers, to circumscribe our relations, in truth to place us in political dependence to monarchy.

Our great strength lies in the freedom of the laws of population, as well as in the freedom of our political system. It is the former which are the subject of attraction, and which have drawn to our shores millions from the other side of the water. It is what has peopled our new States, what has raised up an army of independent proprietors and hardy citizens, which the combined aristocrats of the world cannot conquer. These are the real fillbusteroes of America. It is they who have conquered Texas, subdued California, peopled Louisiana and Florida-who have invested Mexico and Caba, and who ultimately will possess both those countries.

This class it is who, in fact, stand ready to meet the intrigues of the London cabinet, to answer Lord Clarendon and the London Times, to put arguments and resolution into our government, and to direct its future action. They are not abstractionists, agitators and counterfeit moralists. Not from them have come projects of disunion. To Massachusetts, Vermont and South Carolina are such honors reserved.

HOLLAND'S DEALING WITH JAPAN,-We trans fer to our columns this morning the translation of a report presented by the Colonial Minister of the Netherlands to the King, on the subject of Japan. It will be found to be a highly interesting document. It is a narrative which commences in 1845, at which time the King of Holland addressed the late Emperor of Japan. recommending the abandonment of the old exclusive policy of the empire, and treats of the events that have since occurred there, embracing the visit of Commodore-Perry, of the Russian Admiral Pontiatine, and of the Dutch man-of-war Soembing. It also comprises the draft of a treaty proposed between the Netherlands and Japan, with the explanatory notes and suggestions belonging to the subject.

It would appear from this report that the Japanese themselves have begun to recognize the benefits that would result to them from an abandonment of their historic exclusiveism, and the consequent cultivation of the arts of European civilization. At the urgent solicitation of the Governor of Nangasaki, some hundreds of the native youths were daily-during the stay of the Soembing-exercised in military and naval tatics, the science of engineering, &c., while others had commenced to learn European languages, particularly Dutch. Furthermore, a special commission of five members of the high government were sent from Jeddo to Nangasaki for the purpose of inspecting the manof-war, and of acquiring information on shipbuilding and engineering. All this goes to prove very satisfactorily that the old barriers of prejudice and barbarism are beginning to give way in the empire of Japan before the engines of modern civilization, as first brought to bear by Commodore Perry and the American squadron which he commanded. Read the

THE "NIGGER" A GREAT "INSTITUTION." -- The New Orleans Crescent throws off the following pointed paragraph concerning the slavery system of the South:-

The "nigger" is a great, in fact, a stup-andous institu-tion. He answers a three-fold purpose, and that is more than many white men are capable of. In the first place he sows, hoes, and gathers in a product which clothes a world; which has made Massachusetts rich and saucy-better than her neighbors; which enables England to carry on the war against Russis; which supplies France with the sinews of conflict, and which helps Christian na-tions to cut each other's threats, by furnishing the raw material indispensable to the presecution of multifarious branches of industry.

Secondly, our cotemporary says, the nigger serves the purposes of the abolition agitators of the North; and thirdly, the secession fire eaters of the South, which is true. We must admit it. Dispense with the "nigger," and the stock in trade of these ultras of both sections is gone. Common charity, therefore, to the abolitionists and the secessionists, requires that the institution should be kept up. Thousands of philanthropic demagogues in the North, who live upon the sufferings of "Uncle Tom," and the credulity of benevolent political women and sickly fanatics, would be thrown out to starve or to steal if the "nigger" were abolished. He is, in fact, a great "institution," and he must be kept up to regulate the currency. Keep Cuffee in the cotton field. We can't do without him,

MR. DICKINSON DECLINES .- We publish to-day a letter from Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, decli ning the invitation to lecture to the Abolition Philosophical Society of Boston. And yet he lectures them pretty roundly in his brief refusal of their generous offer to give him a hearing on the subject of slavery. Mr. Dickinson's posi tion on this subject is so smooth and easy that it fits him like an old night cap. Why don't this

Boston committee apply to John Van Buren? REVIVAL OF THE EBONY LINE PROJECT .- We published yesterday an interesting communication from Mr. Thomas N. Carr. formerly our Consul at Tangiers, urging the establishment of a line of steamers bet ween the United States and Africa, as a commercial and philauthropic speculation. This is substantially the old project of George Sanders, of some years ago, a project, which at the instance of Mr. Clay then President of the American Liberian Co lonization Society, was adopted by that socie ty and recommended to Congress. But it scarcely had a hearing, and we presume that the present mixed up House of Representatives will have too many other fish to fry to attend to the subject this session. One ebony steam er, however, by way of experiment, would be no great sacrifice should it fall; but if successul, it may open up a prolific trafic with the rich but unappropriated resources of Africa, to say nothing of the benevolent object of the quick, cheap and comfortable transportation of free colored Americans" to the thrifty colored republic of Liberia. We turn over the whole matter to the for theoming Naval Committee of the House.

A JAR AMONG THE WASHINGTON ORGANS. The Washington Sentinel (hard shell) is giving the Union (Cabinet soft shell organ) a merciles hauling over the coals in reference to its affinities and partialities to the free soil wing of the New York democratic party. Apropos des bottes, they say that the Union, having no show in the House, is pipe-laying and undermining to chouse the Sentinel out of the Senate printing. The Sentinel has accordingly thrown a camoufiet, as the French at Sebastopol call it, or a stinkpot, as it is more bluntly denominated by the English, into the pit of the Cabinet organ, and if its sappers and miners are not smoked out, it will be apt at least to sicken them considera-bly. What a blessed thing it is for men and brethren to dwell together in unity! We hope it will not be a hard winter for the poor.

OPENING OF THE SLAVERY LECTURES IN BOSTON-WHITTIER'S ABOLITION POEMS .- The course of lectures on slavery in Boston arranged for this winter, (and to which so many of our distinguished statesmen and politicians, North and South, have been solicited to contribute), commenced on Thursday evening last at the Tremont Temple, with an address from Horace Mann, (that bitter enemy of Daniel Webster), his theme being the significant one of " Equal Liberty to all Men." After this address, an out-and-out abolition affair, a poem by that meek and charitable abolition Quaker poet, John G. Whittier, was read, of the staple of which our Southern readers may judge by the following extract. The abolition poet is describing a Southern village :--

is describing a Southern village:

A village straggling in loose disarray,
Vulgar and new, in premature decay,
A tavern crasy with its whiskey braws,
With slaves at anotion garnishing its walls;
Without surrounded by a motley crewd;
The shrewd eyed saleamen, garnious and loud,
The squire or Colonel in his pride of place
Known at free fights, the caucus and the race,
Frompt to proclaim his honor without blot,
And silence doubters with a ten-pace shot,
Mingling the negro-driving bully's rant
With plous phrase and democratic cant,
Yet nover scrupling with a filthy jest
To sell the infant from its mother's breast. But the following ferocious description o

that class of men known among our Seward organs as " Northern dough faces" is quite as complimentary to the parties concerned. The fiery nullification orator of South Carolina McDuffie, said in one of his nullification speeches, "When I hear a Northern man cry, the Union,' the glorious 'Union,' methinks ! hear the bugle blast of the robber band ; but when I hear a Southern man cry 'the Union,' the glorious 'Union,' methinks I snuff treason in the tainted gale!" Whittier's abolition poetry eclipses McDuffie's nullification eloquence. Think of a Southern man smashing through every obstacle like "a cannon ball; think of the "mean traitor" of the North with a "nasal speech," and the " mud turtle living with his head chopped off!" Listen to the gentle muse of the saintly Whittier, oh! ye dough-faces" of the recreant North. Hear

Whom shall we strike—who most deserve our blam. The braggart Southron, open in his aim. And bold as wicked, crushing straight through all. That bars his purpose, like a camon ball? Or the mean traitor, breathing Northern air, With passl speech and Puritanic air; Whose cant the loss of principle survives, As the mud-turtle even its head outlives?

Men of the North! Beneath your very eyes, By hearth and home your real danger lies, Still day by day some hold of freedom falls. Thro' home-bred traitors fed within your walls; Men who yourselves with vote and purse sustain At posts of honor, influence and gain, The right of slavery to your sons to teach, And South-side gospels in your pulpit preach! Such were the opening services of these abo-

lition lectures in Tremont Temple. Mr. Henry A. Wise has declared that he would rather fight such vicious fanatics than reason with them; but Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, has promised to give them a piece of his mind, face to face. Considering this flattering poetry to the South, we think the least that Mr. Toombs can ask of the Tremont Committee is, that they shall promise to open the proceedings on the evening of his lecture with a repetition of this highly conciliatory poem of Whittier, the affable and amiable Quaker poet aforesaid. It would serve to warm up the Georgia orator to a spirited discussion of his theme. We submit the suggestion to the consideration of Mr. Toombs.

THE CELESTIALS IN AUSTRALIA,-The same sentiment of hostility towards Chinese emigrants which has manifested itself in California has also sprung up and become even more fully developed in Australia. The principal cause ot this hostility is that the Celestials in Cali-fornia, as in Australia, do nothing to promote the prosperity of the country they come to their sole aim being to extract just enough of the precious metal to enable them to return in comparative wealth to the Flowery Kingdom. The Provincial Parliament of Victoria has take up the matter, and enacted a stringent bill to put a stop to Chinese emigration. One of the clauses of this bill is to make it a misde meanor for the captain of any vessel to bring more than two emigrant passengers for each ten tons' measurement; and another is the levying of a capitation tax of ten pounds (fifty dollars) on each of these emigrants. This bill will certainly, if rigidly enforced, have the effect of putting a stop entirely to the emigration of John Chinaman.

Movine Affairs.

New Stramship Line to Moslie.—The steamship Quaker City arrived here yesterday morning from Philadelphia, making the passage from dock to dock in eighteen and a half hours. The Quaker City was built at Philadelphia for the Charleston trade from that port, but had recently been purchased by a company in Mobile, and will commence her trips from this port to Havans and Mobile about the 3d proxime. The qualities of this fine steamer were fully tested during the time she was on the Charleston route, and established the reputation of a steamer of the first class. The ship is built in the most substantial manner, and her powerful engine enables her to attain a high rate of speed with perfect safety. Her interior arrangements combine neatness, good taste and comfort. Captain Robert W. Shufellit, the late popular commander of the steamers Black Warrior and Cahawaba, will command the Quaker City. Mr. J. Gideon, late purser of the Black Warrior and Cahawba, will occupy th same position in the Quaker City.

Personal Intelligence. Governor Myron H. Clark will be at the Astor House

e-day, The Hen. Gee. E. Pugh, United States Senator elecfrom Chio, who takes his seat at the opening of the next Congress, was married yesterday to Miss Terese Chalfaut, Congress, was married yesterday to Miss Terese Chalfaut, who was universally recognized as the belle of the Queen City. She will be the reigning belle at the capital this winter, too, as she is one of the most beautiful women in America, and consequently, in all the world.

Charles Roweroft, the British Consul at Cinciunti, anys that the letters of Attorney General Cushing to the United States Attorney at Philadelphia, in the Hertz cases

are the roots of all the difficulty between England and this country. This view of the matter he expressed before the arrival of the Pacific gave that interpretation to the ridiculous war talk of the Times. Mr. Rowegroft is under indistment for aiding in the enlistment of Crimear ecruits here, but the principal witness against him has

ted since the indictment was found.

The Jackson Mississippion, of the 16th isst. thus noices the arrival of Gen. Quitman at the State capital:—

'The district reachel our city yesterday ovening. This democracy welcomed his arrival by a salute of gens, in honor of his visit and his recent glorious triumph."

In the steamship Ocean Rird, from New Orleans as Bavann—J P Abrams, Jr. Capt U Foster, Hon John Shire Geo McLanskand, Mrs J W Kobinson and child, Don Diole Gemer, Antonio M Ymaga Valle, Donna Macodoma Sacama Deara Belin Sacama, Donna M Josefa Estrada, Donna Josefa Aguera, Augusta Amand Dupray, Casto J Yturraide, Don Blioride Fonce de Leon, Dim But Albusha, Pablo Giera, Ho De Rechabrun, Abraham Strasburger, Belistric Salinas, A Houpile, Esq. Paul Berger, A Albusha, Mandon M Basajan, Dona Macodom M Basajan, A Slive, Mrs P L Vouslayer,

Silve, Mrs P L Vonslaven.

In the steamship Rosnoke, from Petersburg and Nortolk,—
James V Manning, A L Howard, J J Gibbs, W H Cook, C H
Morris, Wm H Gibbs, John R Roche, E B Tatum, Mrs S A
Tubbe, John B Landat, Wm B Johnson, James C Gotwell,
have and two children: Mrs A P Moore, Richard Elick, Samuel
B Onger, lady and three children; A T Palmer, Goo H Ferbort, E F Jarvis, Mrs B C Bentlar.

## THE LATEST NEWS BY ELECTRIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS

From Washington.
OBD CLARENDON'S EXPLANATIONS TO MB. BU
CHANAN RESPECTING THE BRITISH WEST INDIA SQUADRON, ETC. WARRINGTON, Nov. 25, 1855.

The Union has been authorized by the State Department to say that Mr. Buchanan has had two conference with Lord Clarendon in relation to the West India squad ron, at which Lord Clarendon had stated the squa originated in no purpose unfavorable to the United States, but that its object was to protect British commerce against Kussian privateers, three or four of which, according to particulars which had been received, he (Lord Clarcedon) understood were fitting out in New (Lord Clarendon) understood were fitting out in New York, one being nearly ready for sea, and one said to be a very large and fast vessel, specially intended to inter-cept British ships conveying Australian gold—with the purpose first, however, to capture one of the Cunard steamers. In justification of the statement, Lord Claren don made reference to the case of the back Maury, a represented in affidavits sent to him, and communicated by Mr. Barclay, the British Consul in New York, to Mr. Crumpton, and by him transmitted to the British covers. Crampton, and by him transmitted to the British government, and at the same time laid before our government

My former despatch having been, without authority contra leted, I repeat, on the best of information, that contra letted, i repeat, on the best of information, that the present determination is not to forward copies of the President's message for distant newspapers, as heretofore, in advance of its delivery to Congress. It may not even be printed till that time.

Washington, Nov. 25, 1855.
The State Department has received despatches brought by the Canada. The Cabinet meets to-morrow, when the news, whatever it may be, will be disposed of. Hon. Samuel A. Smith, of Tennessee, arrivel to-day,

ARRIVAL OF DESPATCHES FROM MR. BUCHANAN

and is stopping at Willard's. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE READY. Washington, Nov. 22, 1855.
The President's message was completed yesterday, and

will be submitted to the Cabinet to-morrow. The present determination of the President is not to send out copie for the press in advance. This determination, however, may be changed.

Bioody Fracas at New flavou.

MURDER OF A POLICE OFFICER BY A GANG OF

New HAVEN, Nov. 25, 1855. A shooking affair took place in this city last night. Two policemen, named Thomas Cummings and William Grant, attempted to arrest a drunken man in an Irish groggery in Morocce street, when the gang present blew out the lights and feil upon the officers, beating them so severely that Cummings has died of his injuries, and Grant is not expected to recover. Cummings was acxion of St. Paul's church. He reached that building after the affray, began to make his fires for Sanday, and was found dead near the furnaces this morning. His skull had been fractured by a slung that.

Serious Illness of Rachel.

PHUADELPHIA, Nov. 25, 1855.

Rachel is very ill indeed, and there is no prospect at present of her being able to continue her performances nere. Her physicians have advised her to make a trip to Havana for the recovery of her health.

The Southern Mall.

New Orleans papers of Welnesday, the 14th, and Monday, the 19th inst, are at hand.

A new contract has been made for the conveyance of the mails from Montgomery to Mobile, and the hope is held out that they will be regularly received hereafter.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 24, 1855.
The sales of cotton for the past week add up about 2,000 bales, the market closing firm at an advance of 3/c. above the rates of last-week. The stock on hand is light. Wool.—The market continues quiet, without change in prices; sales 69,100 lbs. Printing clot as—Sales of the week, 44,900 pieces.

Dramatic and Musical Matters At the BROADWAY THEATRE, Mrs. Julia Deane Hayne has finished the second week of her highly successful engagement. This evening she will appear in Sheridan Knewles' play, "The Wrecker's Daughter," supported by Mr. Fisher as Robert. A new piece, "The Bankrupt," is in rehearsal. The scene is laid in New York, and greenroom report speaks highly of the play.

At Burron's Teratric, the bill for this evening includes

the highly successful piece of "The Little Treasure,"
'To Parents and Guardians," and "Turning the Tables."
The new five act comedy will be done next week. Burton s as attractive as ever, and drawing large au liences.

At WALLACK's THEATRE "The Little Treasure" has also made quite a hit, and it will be repeated this week. On Saturday Mr. Lester took a benefit, playing Leon in "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife," to a crowded house. This comedy will be given again to-nigh , with the farce "A Pretty Piece of Business."

At Nuno's Garden the Ravels open this evening in three pieces, "Robert and Bertrand," "Katey the Vivan-diere," and "Asphodel." Willo Robert, of the Academy Paris, will make her debut in the second piece.

cludes two popular dramas, "Sixteen String Jack" and the "Forty Thieves." At the ACADEMY OF Mesic M'lle Nautier Didice has play-

ed Areace, in the "Semiramide," twice. She made a hit, but the house was not full on the second night. The Prophet" is smnounced for this evening.

M'lle Racom made her dibut in Philadelphia, at the
Walnut street theatre, on Monday last to a full house.

She has not played since, on account of illness. We have received the following official statement of the receipts at

er perfo	rmances in New York and Poston.	
5000	NEW YORK.	
Date.	Plan	Leceipia.
eptembe	r 3 Les Horace.	\$5.016
* 1200	4 Phèdre	3,731
	6 Adrienne Lecouvreur	4.117
	10 Marie Stuart	3,839
	12 Adrienne Lecouvreur	
	14Les Horase	3,448
	17 Apgelo	3,675
	19Andromaque	3,518
	20Bejazet	3,518
	O4 Amendo	3,506
	24Angelo	3,646
	26Phédre	3,223
etober	28 Adrienne Lecouvreur	3,395
	1Aucromaque	2,326
	3Polyeucte	2,625
	5 Angelo	3,302
	8 Les Horace	4,057
	10 Marie Stuart	2.857
	12Polyenete	9 009
	15 Jeanne d'Arc	4.217
	17 Adriegge Lecouvreur	2 472
	18Phèdre	3,774
	19 Adrienne Legcuvreur	3,448
	20Les Horace	3.097
	21 Reading	1,578
	EOSTON.	1,010
	22Les Horaco	
	on The Horace	
	23Phèdre	3,726
	24Angelo	3,897
	25Andromaque	3,916
	26 Marie Stuart	
	27 Adrienne Lecouvreur	3,214
	20 Reading	800
ovember		3.040
	2Virginie, la Marseillaise	3,587
	NEW YORK.	
	C Adrienne Lecouvreur	1.634
	8lady Tartufe	1,692
100	12Aogelo	2,008
	18Virginie	2,466
	16M'lle do Belle Isle	
	17 Ph.2.der le Maile	3,002
	17 Phèdre, le Moineau	3,934
Total .	Separation (Separate Separation of the	

Mr. George H. Banaurr's farewell benefit took place at the Academy on Tuesday, and was a very successful af

fair, netting, we hear, about \$2,000.

The HAMINI NEUT on Tuesday, at the Academy, makes great deal of chat in advance. There is, we hear, a

a great ceal or chart in advance. There is, we hear, a good prospect for the pecuniary success of the sfair.

M. Buns, the Belgian giant, who has lately been quietly pursuing the study and practice of agriculture on Long Island, leaves for Cuba to-day, to astonish the natives at Havana and Matanzas. M. Bihin, is a magnificent specimen of the genus komu, and is so large that two state rooms had to be knocked into one to give him room to tretch in.

tretch in. Mossieun Comutant, well known here as a planist and composer, will give a grand vocal and instrumental con-cert at the Metropolitan theatre to-morrow evening, when he will be assisted by a large number of emisent artists. The feature of the performances will be the ap-pearance of Senor Narciso Lopez, the eldest son of the unfortunate General. Senor Lopez, we hear, is already an accomplished pinnist, and we have no doubt he will

hearty reception.

AMERICAN BRANATIC FUND ASSOCIATION.—The following gentiemen have been elected directors, to fill the vacancies caused by the absence of Messra. Davidge, Monroe, Bellamy and Thorne, namely: Mesers, Dyott, George Christy, H. B. Phillips, and Wardle Corbyn. The affairs of the socie-By raining a prosperous condition, and thirly members have been added since May last.

Boston.—Mr. Forcest is still at the Boston theatre.

receive from the Cubane, and the friends of Cuba, a